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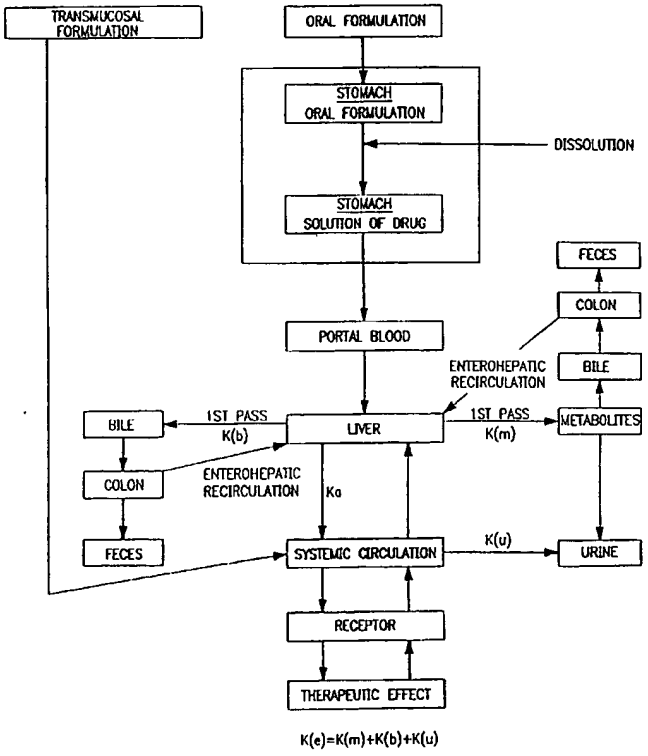

(57) Abstract: Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules using polar and non-polar solvent have now been developed which provide biologically active compounds for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compositions of the invention comprise formulation I: aqueous polar solvent, active compound, and optional flavoring agent; formulation II: aqueous polar solvent, active compound, optionally flavoring agent, and propellant; formulation III: non-polar solvent, active compound, and optional flavoring agent; and formulation IV: non-polar solvent, active compound, optional flavoring agent, and propellant.

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BUCCAL, POLAR AND NON-POLAR SPRAY OR CAPSULE CONTAINING DRUGS FOR TREATING ALLERGIES OR ASTHMA

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of application no. 09/537,118, filed March 29, 2000 which is a continuation-in-part of the U.S. national phase designation of PCT/US97/17899 filed October 1, 1997, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is known that certain biologically active compounds are better absorbed through the oral mucosa than through other routes of administration, such as through the stomach or intestine. However, formulations suitable for such administration by these latter routes present their own problems. For example, the biologically active compound must be compatible with the other components of the composition such as propellants, solvents, etc. Many such formulations have been proposed. For example, U.S.P. 4,689,233, Dvorsky et al., describes a soft gelatin capsule for the administration of the anti-coronary drug nifedipine dissolved in a mixture of polyether alcohols. U.S.P. 4,755,389, Jones et al., describes a hard gelatin chewable capsule containing nifedipine. A chewable gelatin capsule containing a solution or dispersion of a drug is described in U.S.P. 4,935,243, Borkan et al. U.S.P. 4,919,919, Aouda et al, and U.S.P. 5,370,862, Klokkers-Bethke, describe a nitroglycerin spray for administration to the oral mucosa comprising nitroglycerin, ethanol, and other components. An orally administered pump spray is described by Cholcha in U.S.P. 5,186,925. Aerosol compositions containing a hydrocarbon propellant and a drug for administration to a mucosal surface are described in U.K. 2,082,457, Su, U.S.P. 3,155,574, Silson et al., U.S.P. 5,011,678, Wang et al., and by Parnell in U.S.P. 5,128,132. It should be noted that these references discuss bioavailability of solutions by inhalation rather than through the membranes to which they are administered.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A buccal aerosol spray or soft bite gelatin capsule using a polar or non-polar solvent has now been developed which provides biologically active compounds for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect.

The buccal aerosol spray compositions of the present invention, for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent comprise in weight % of total composition: pharmaceutically acceptable propellant 5-80 %, nonpolar solvent 19-85 %, active compound 0.05-50 %, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of total composition a flavoring agent 0.01-10 %. Preferably the composition comprises: propellant 10-70 %, non-polar solvent 25-89.9 %, active compound 0.01-40 %, flavoring agent 1-8 %; most suitably propellant 20-70 %, non-polar solvent 25-74.75 %, active compound 0.25-35 %, flavoring agent 2-7.5 %.

The buccal polar aerosol spray compositions of the present invention, for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable polar solvent are also administrable in aerosol form driven by a propellant. In this case, the composition comprises in weight % of total composition: aqueous polar solvent 10-97 %, active compound 0.1-25 %, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of total composition a flavoring agent 0.05-10 % and propellant: 2 - 10 %. Preferably the composition comprises: polar solvent 20-97 %, active compound 0.1-15%, flavoring agent 0.1-5 % and propellant 2-5 %; most suitably polar solvent 25-97 %, active compound 0.2-25 %, flavoring agent 0.1-2.5 % and propellant 2-4 %.

The buccal pump spray composition of the present invention, *i.e.*, the propellant free composition, for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound wherein said active compound is soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent comprises in weight % of total composition: non-polar solvent 30-99.69 %, active compound 0.005-55 %, and suitably additionally, flavoring agent 0.1-10 %.

The buccal polar pump spray compositions of the present invention, *i.e.*, the propellant free composition, for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable polar solvent comprises in weight % of total composition: aqueous polar solvent 30-99.69 %, active compound 0.001-60 %, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of total composition a flavoring agent 0.1-10 %. Preferably the composition comprises: polar solvent 37-98.58 %, active compound 0.005-55 %, flavoring agent 0.5-8 %; most suitably polar solvent 60.9-97.06 %, active compound 0.01-40 %, flavoring agent 0.75-7.5 %.

The soft bite gelatin capsules of the present invention for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound, at least partially soluble in a

pharmacologically acceptable non-polar solvent, having charged thereto a fill composition comprise in weight % of total composition: non-polar solvent 4-99.99 %, emulsifier 0-20 %, active compound 0.01-80 %, provided that said fill composition contains less than 10 % of water, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of the composition: flavoring agent 0.01-10 %. Preferably, the soft bite gelatin capsule comprises: non-polar solvent 21.5-99.975 %, emulsifier 0-15 %, active compound 0.025-70 %, flavoring agent 1-8 %; most suitably: nonpolar solvent 28.5-97.9 %, emulsifier 0-10 %, active compound 0.1-65.0 %, flavoring agent 2-6 %.

The soft bite polar gelatin capsules of the present invention for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound, at least partially soluble in a pharmacologically acceptable polar solvent, having charged thereto a composition comprising in weight % of total composition: polar solvent 25-99.89 %, emulsifier 0-20 %, active compound 0.01-65 %, provided that said composition contains less than 10 % of water, suitably additionally comprising, by weight of the composition: flavoring agent 01-10 %. Preferably, the soft bite gelatin capsule comprises: polar solvent 37-99.95 %, emulsifier 0-15 %, active compound 0.025-55 %, flavoring agent 1-8 %; most suitably: polar solvent 44-96.925 %, emulsifier 0-10 %, active compound 0.075-50 %, flavoring agent 2-6 %.

It is an object of the invention to coat the mucosal membranes either with extremely fine droplets of spray containing the active compounds or a solution or paste thereof from bite capsules.

It is also an object of the invention to administer to the oral mucosa of a mammalian in need of same, preferably man, by spray or bite capsule, a predetermined amount of a biologically active compound by this method or from a soft gelatin capsule.

A further object is a sealed aerosol spray container containing a composition of the non polar or polar aerosol spray formulation, and a metered valve suitable for releasing from said container a predetermined amount of said composition.

As the propellant evaporates after activation of the aerosol valve, a mist of fine droplets is formed which contains solvent and active compound.

The propellant is a non-Freon material, preferably a C_{3-8} hydrocarbon of a linear or branched configuration. The propellant should be substantially non-aqueous. The propellant produces a pressure in the aerosol container such that under expected normal usage it will produce sufficient pressure to expel the solvent from the container when the valve is activated but not excessive pressure such as to damage the container or valve seals.

The non-polar solvent is a non-polar hydrocarbon, preferably a C_{7-18} hydrocarbon of a linear or branched configuration, fatty acid esters, and triglycerides, such as miglyol. The solvent must dissolve the active compound and be miscible with the propellant, *i.e.*, solvent and propellant must form a single phase at a temperature of 0-40°C a pressure range of between 1-3 atm.

The polar and non-polar aerosol spray compositions of the invention are intended to be administered from a sealed, pressurized container. Unlike a pump spray, which allows the entry of air into the container after every activation, the aerosol container of the invention is sealed at the time of manufacture. The contents of the container are released by activation of a metered valve, which does not allow entry of atmospheric gasses with each activation. Such containers are commercially available.

A further object is a pump spray container containing a composition of the pump spray formulation, and a metered valve suitable for releasing from said container a predetermined amount of said composition.

A further object is a soft gelatin bite capsule containing a composition of as set forth above. The formulation may be in the form of a viscous solution or paste containing the active compounds. Although solutions are preferred, paste fills may also be used where the active compound is not soluble or only partially soluble in the solvent of choice. Where water is used to form part of the paste composition, it should not exceed 10 % thereof. (All percentages herein are by weight unless otherwise indicated.)

The polar or non-polar solvent is chosen such that it is compatible with the gelatin shell and the active compound. The solvent preferably dissolves the active compound. However, other components wherein the active compound is not soluble or only slightly soluble may be used and will form a paste fill.

Soft gelatin capsules are well known in the art. See, for example, U.S.P. 4,935,243, Borkan et al., for its teaching of such capsules. The capsules of the present invention are intended to be bitten into to release the low viscosity solution or paste therein, which will then coat the buccal mucosa with the active compounds. Typical capsules, which are swallowed whole or bitten and then swallowed, deliver the active compounds to the stomach, which results in significant lag time before maximum blood levels can be achieved or subject the compound to a large first pass effect. Because of the enhanced absorption of the compounds through the oral mucosa and no chance of a first pass effect, use of the bite capsules of the invention will eliminate much of the lag time, resulting in

hastened onset of biological effect. The shell of a soft gelatin capsule of the invention may comprise, for example: gelatin: 50-75 %, glycerin 20-30 %, colorants 0.5-1.5 %, water 5-10 %, and sorbitol 2-10 %.

The active compound may include, biologically active peptides, central nervous system active amines, sulfonyl ureas, antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, sleep inducers, antiasthmatics, bronchial dilators, antiemetics, histamine H-2 receptor antagonists, barbiturates, prostaglandins and neutraceuticals.

The active compounds may also include antihistamines, alkaloids, hormones, benzodiazepines and narcotic analgesics. While not limited thereto, these active compounds are particularly suitable for non-polar pump spray formulation and application.

The active compounds may also include aldosterone antagonists, leukotriene receptor antagonists, immunomodulators and immunogens, immunosuppressants, cytokines, leukotriene receptor antagonists, mast cell mediators, eosinophil and/or mast cell antagonists, mucolytics, glucocorticoids, glycolipids, or mixtures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG 1. is a schematic diagram showing routes of absorption and processing of pharmacologically active substances in a mammalian system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred active compounds of the present invention are in an ionized, salt form or as the free base of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof (provided, for the aerosol or pump spray compositions, they are soluble in the spray solvent). These compounds are soluble in the non-polar solvents of the invention at useful concentrations or can be prepared as pastes at useful concentrations. These concentrations may be less than the standard accepted dose for these compounds since there is enhanced absorption of the compounds through the oral mucosa. This aspect of the invention is especially important when there is a large (40-99.99%) first pass effect.

As propellants for the non polar sprays, propane, N-butane, iso-butane, N-pentane, iso-pentane, and neo-pentane, and mixtures thereof may be used. N-butane and iso-butane, as single gases, are the preferred propellants. It is permissible for the propellant to have a water content of no more than 0.2%, typically 0.1-0.2%. All percentages herein are by weight unless otherwise indicated. It is also preferable that the propellant be

synthetically produced to minimize the presence of contaminants which are harmful to the active compounds. These contaminants include oxidizing agents, reducing agents, Lewis acids or bases, and water. The concentration of each of these should be less than 0.1 %, except that water may be as high as 0.2%.

Suitable non-polar solvents for the capsules and the non-polar sprays include (C_2-C_{24}) fatty acid (C_2-C_6) esters, C_7-C_{18} hydrocarbon, C_2-C_6 alkanoyl esters, and the triglycerides of the corresponding acids. When the capsule fill is a paste, other liquid components may be used instead of the above low molecular weight solvents. These include soya oil, corn oil, other vegetable oils.

As solvents for the polar capsules or sprays there may be used low molecular weight polyethyleneglycols (PEG) of 400-1000 Mw (preferably 400-600), low molecular weight (C_2-C_8) mono and polyols and alcohols of C_7-C_{18} linear or branch chain hydrocarbons, glycerin may also be present and water may also be used in the sprays, but only in limited amount in the capsules.

It is expected that some glycerin and water used to make the gelatin shell will migrate from the shell to the fill during the curing of the shell. Likewise, there may be some migration of components from the fill to the shell during curing and even throughout the shelf-life of the capsule.

Therefore, the values given herein are for the compositions as prepared, it being within the scope of the invention that minor variations will occur.

The preferred flavoring agents are synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners (sugars, aspartame, saccharin, etc.), and combinations thereof.

The active substances include the active compounds selected from the group consisting of cyclosporine, sermorelin, octreotide acetate, calcitonin-salmon, insulin lispro, sumatriptan succinate, clozepine, cyclobenzaprine, dexfenfluramine hydrochloride, glyburide, zidovudine, erythromycin, ciprofloxacin, ondansetron hydrochloride, dimenhydrinate, cimetidine hydrochloride, famotidine, phenytoin sodium, phenytoin, carboprost thromethamine, carboprost, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, isoproterenol hydrochloride, terbutaline sulfate, terbutaline, theophylline, albuterol sulfate and neutraceuticals, that is to say nutrients with pharmacological action such as but not limited to carnitine, valerian, echinacea, and the like.

In another embodiment, the active compound is an aldosterone antagonist, leukotriene receptor antagonist, immunomodulator or immunogen, immunosuppressant, cytokine, leukotriene receptor antagonist, mast cell mediator, eosinophil and/or mast cell antagonist, mucolytic, glucocorticoid, glycolipid, or a mixture thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is an aldosterone antagonist. A suitable aldosterone antagonists for use in the buccal sprays of the invention includes, but is not limited to spironolactone.

In one embodiment the active compound is a leukotriene receptor antagonist. Suitable leukotriene receptor antagonists for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to ramatroban, zariflukast, montelukast, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is an immunomodulator or immunogen. Suitable immunomodulators or immunogens for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, interferon beta 1A, interferon beta 1B, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is an immunosuppressant. Suitable immunosuppressants for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, ERL 080, enlimomab, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, mycophenolate, mofetil, sirolimus, tacrolimus (FK-506), and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is a cytokine. Suitable cytokines for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, darbepoetin alfa, epoetin alpha, erythropoietin, NESP, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is a leukotriene receptor antagonist. Suitable leukotriene receptor antagonists for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, montelukast, zafirlukast, ibudilast, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is a mast cell mediator. Suitable mast cell mediators for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, ketotifen, cromolyn, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is an eosinophil and/or mast cell antagonist. A suitable eosinophil and/or mast cell antagonists for use in the buccal sprays of the invention includes, but is not limited to nedocromil.

In one embodiment the active compound is a mucolytic. Suitable mucolytics for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, ambroxol, bromhexin, fudostein, acetylcestine, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is a glucocorticoid. Suitable glucocorticoids for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to, betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, prednisolone, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment the active compound is a glycolipid. Suitable glycolipids for use in the buccal sprays of the invention include, but are not limited to imigulcerase, vancomycin, vevesca (OGT 918), and GMK vaccine.

The formulations of the present invention comprise an active compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids or bases including organic and inorganic acids or bases.

When an active compound of the present invention is acidic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases. Salts derived from all stable forms of inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, iron, lithium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium, zinc, etc. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion-exchange resins such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethyl-aminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, isopropylamine, lysine, methyl-glucosamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purine, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, etc.

When an active compound of the present invention is basic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids. Such acids include acetic, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, citric, ethane-sulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glutamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, isethionic, lactic, maleic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, mucic, nitric, pamoic, pantothenic, phosphoric, succinic, sulfuric, tartaric,

p-toluenesulfonic, etc. Particularly preferred are citric, hydrobromic, maleic, phosphoric, sulfuric, and tartaric acids.

In the discussion of methods of treatment herein, reference to the active compounds is meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. While certain formulations are set forth herein, the actual amounts to be administered to the mammal or man in need of same are to be determined by the treating physician.

The invention is further defined by reference to the following examples, which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting.

The following are examples of certain classes. All values unless otherwise specified are in weight percent.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

Biologically active peptides including peptide hormones

A. Cyclosporine lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
cyclosporine	5-50	10-35	15-25
water	5-20	7.5-50	9.5-12
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
polyethylene glycol	20-60	30-45	35-40
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Cyclosporine Non-Polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
cyclosporine	1-50	3-40	5-30
Migylol	20	25	30-40
Polyoxyethylated castor oil	20	25	30-40
Butane	25-80	30-70	33-50
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

C. Cyclosporine non-polar bite caosule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
cyclosporine	1-35	5-25	10-20
olive oil	25-60	35-55	30-45
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	25-60	35-55	30-45
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

D. Cyclosporine bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
cyclosporine	5-50	10-35	15-25
polyethylene glycol	20-60	30-45	35-40
glycerin	5-30	7.5-25	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-25	10-20
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	3-6

E. Sermorelin (as the acetate) lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred
sermorelin (as the acetate)	.01-5	.1-3	.2-1.0
mannitol	1-25	5-20	10-15
monobasic sodium phosphate,	0.1-5	1-3 1	.5-2.5
dibasic sodium phosphate water	0.01-5	.05-3	0.1-0.5
ethanol	5-30	7.5-25	9.5-15
polyethylene glycol	20-60	30-45	35-40
propylene glycol	5-25	10-20	12-17
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

F. Octreotide acetate (Sandostatin) lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
octreotide acetate	0.001-0.5	0.005-0.250	0.01-0.10
acetic acid	1-10	2-8	4-6
sodium acetate	1-10	2-8	4-6
sodium chloride	3-30	.5-25	15-20
flavors	0.1-5	0.5-.4	2-3
ethanol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
water	15-95	35-90	65-85
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

G. Calcitonin-salmon lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
calcitonin-salmon	0.001-5	0.005-2	01-1.5
ethanol	2-15	3-10	7-9.5
water	30-95	50-90	60-80
polyethylene glycol	2-15	3-10	7-9.5
sodium chloride	2.5-20	5-15	10-12.5
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

H. Insulin lispro, lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
insulin	20-60	4-55	5-50
glycerin	0.1-10	0.25-5	0.1-1.5
dibasic sodium phosphate	1-15	2.5-10	4-8
m-cresol,	1-25	5-25	7.5-12.5
zinc oxide	0.01-0.25	.05-0.15	0.075-0.10
m-cresol	0.1-1	0.2-0.8	0.4-0.6
phenol	trace amounts	trace amounts	trace amounts
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9-12
water	30-90	40-80	50-75
propylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9-12
flavors	0.1-5	0.5-3	0.75-2

adjust pH to 7.0-7.8 with HCI or NaOH

EXAMPLE 2

CNS active amines and their salts: including but not limited to tricyclic amines, GABA analogues, thiazides, phenothiazine derivatives, serotonin antagonists and serotonin reuptake inhibitors

A. Sumatriptan succinate lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
sumatriptan succinate	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Sumatriptan succinate bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
sumatriptan succinate	0.01-5	0.05-3.5	0.075-1.75
polyethylene glycol	25-70	30-60	35-50
glycerin	25-70	30-60	35-50
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	3-6

C. Clozepine lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
clozepine	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

D. Clozepine non-polar lingual spray with propellant

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
clozepine	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
Migylol	20-85	25-70	30-40
Butanol	5-80	30-75	60-70
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

E. Clozepine non-polar lingual spray without propellant

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
clozepine	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
Migylol	70-99.5	80-99	85-90
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

F. Cyclobenzaprine non-polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
cyclobenzaprine (base)	0.5-30	1-20	10-15
Migylol	20-85	25-70	30-40
Iso-butane	15-80	30-75	60-70
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

G. Dexfenfluramine hydrochloride lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
dexfenfluramine Hcl	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
ethanol	5-60	7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 3

Sulfonylureas

A. Glyburide lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
glyburide	0.25-25	0.5-20	0.75-15
ethanol	5-60	-7.5-50	10-20
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	10-15
polyethylene glycol	0-60	30-45	35-40
water	2.5-30	5-20	6-15
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Glyburide non-polar bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
glyburide	0.01-10	0.025-7.5	0.1-4
olive oil	30-60	35-55	30-50
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	30-60	35-55	30-50
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 4

Antibiotics anti-fungals and anti-virals

A. Zidovudine [formerly called azidothymidine (AZT) (Retrovir)] non-polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
zidovudine	10-50	15-40	25-35
Soya oil	20-85	25-70	30-40
Butane	15-80	30-75	60-70
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Erythromycin bite capsule bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
erythromycin	25-65	30-50	35-45
polyoxyethylene glycol	5-70	30-60	45-55
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

C. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
ciprofloxacin hydrochloride	25-65	35-55	40-50
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
polyethylene glycol	120-75	30-65	40-60
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

D. zidovudine [formerly called azidothymidine (AZT) (Retrovir)] lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
zidovudine	10-50	15-40	25-35
water	30-80	40-75	45-70
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
polyethylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5

flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 5

Anti-emetics

A. Ondansetron hydrochloride lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
ondansetron hydrochloride	1-25	2-20	2.5-15
citric acid monohydrate	1-10	2-8	2.5-5
sodium citrate dihydrate	0.5-5	1-4	1.25-2.5
water	1-90	5-85	10-75
ethanol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
polyethylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
flavors	1-10	3-8	5-7.5

B. Dimenhydrinate bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
dimenhydrinate	0.5-30	2-25	3-15
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-1 2.5
polyethylene glycol	45-95	50-90	55-85
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

C. Dimenhydrinate polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
dimenhydrinate	3-50	4-40	5-35
water	5-90	10-80	15-75
ethanol	1-80	3-50	5-10
polyethylene glycol	1-80	3-50	5-15
sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-40	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1

flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 6

Histamine H-2 receptor antagonists

A. Cimetidine hydrochloride bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
cimetidine HCl	10-60	15-55	25-50
glycerin	5-20	7.5-15	10-12.5
polyethylene glycol	20-90	25-85	30-75
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

B. Famotidine lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
famotidine	1-35	5-30	7-20
water	2.5-25	3-20	5-10
L-aspartic acid	0.1-20	1-15	5-10
polyethylene glycol	20-97	30-95	50-85
flavors	0.1-10	1-7.5	2-5

C. Famotidine non-polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
famotidine	1-35	5-30	7-20
Soya oil	10-50	15-40	15-20
Butanel	5-80	30-75	45-70
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	10-50	15-40	15-20
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 7

Barbiturates

A. Phenytoin sodium lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
phenytoin sodium	10-60	15-55	20-40
water	2.5-25	3-20	5-10
ethanol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
propylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
polyethylene glycol	5-30	7.5-20	9.5-15
flavors	1-10	3-8	5-7.5

B. Phenytoin non-polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
phenytoin	5-45	10-40	15-35
migylol	10-50	15-40	15-20
Butane	15-80	30-75	60-70
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	10-50	15-40	15-20
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	5-7.5

EXAMPLE 8

Prostaglandins

A. Carboprost thromethamine lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
carboprost thromethamine	0.05-5	0.1-3	0.25-2.5
water	50-95	60-80	65-75
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
polyethylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
sodium chloride	1-20	3-15	4-8
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

pH is adjusted with sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid

B. Carboprost non-polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
carboprost	0.05-5	0.1-3	0.25-2.5
migylol	25-50	30-45	35-40
Butane	5-60	10-50	20-35
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	25-50	30-45	35-40
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	5-7.5

EXAMPLE 9

Neutraceuticals

A. Carnitine as bite capsule (contents are a paste)

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
carnitine fumarate	6-80	30-70	45-65
soya oil	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
soya lecithin	0.001-1.0	0.005-0.5	.01-0.1
Soya fats	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

B. Valerian as lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
valerian extract	0.1-10	0.2-7	0.25-5
water	50-95	60-80	65-75
ethanol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
polyethylene glycol	5-20	7.5-15	9.5-12.5
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

C. Echinacea as bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
echinacea extract	30-85	40-75	45-55
soya oil	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
soya lecithin	0.001-1.0	0.005-0.5	.01-0.1
Soya fats	7.5-50	10-40	12.5-35
flavors	1-10	2-8	3-6

D. Mixtures of ingredients

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
magnesium oxide	15-40	20-35	25-30
chromium picolinate	0.01-1.0	0.02-0.5	.025-0.75
folic acid	.025-3.0	0.05-2.0	0.25-0.5
vitamin B-12	0.01-1.0	0.02-0.5	.025-0.75
vitamin E	15-40	20-35	25-30
Soya oil	10-40	12.5-35	15-20
soya lecithin	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.5-1.5
soya fat	10-40	15-35	17.5-20

EXAMPLE 10

Sleep Inducers (also CNS active amine)

A. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
diphenhydramine	3-50.	4-40	5-35
HCl water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-80	3-50	5-10
polyethylene glycol	1-80	3-50	5-15
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

EXAMPLE 11

Anti-Asthmatics-Bronchodilators

A. Isoproterenol Hydrochloride as polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
isoproterenol Hydrochloride	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-80	3-50	5-10
polyethylene glycol	1-80	3-50	5-15
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

B. Terbutaline sulfate as polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
terbutaline sulfate	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-10	2-8	2.5-5
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

C. Terbutaline as non-polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
terbutaline	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
migylol	25-50	30-45	35-40
isobutane	5-60	10-50	20-35
polyoxyethylated oleic glycerides	25-50	30-45	35-40
flavors	0.1-10	1-8	5-7.5

D. Theophylline polar bite capsule

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
theophylline	5-50	10-40	15-30
polyethylene glycol	20-60	25-50	30-40
glycerin	25-50	35-45	30-40
propylene glycol	25-50	35-45	30-40
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

E. Albuterol sulfate as polar lingual spray

	Amounts	preferred amount	most preferred amount
albuterol sulfate	0.1-10	0.2-7.5	0.5-6
water	5-90	10-80	50-75
ethanol	1-10	2-8	2.5-5
Sorbitol	0.1-5	0.2-4	0.4-1.0
aspartame	0.01-0.5	0.02-0.4	0.04-0.1
flavors	0.1-5	1-4	2-3

Example 12

Polar solvent formulations using a propellant:

A. Sulfonylurea

	Amount	Preferred Amount	Most-Preferred Amount
glyburide	0.1-25%	0.5-15%	0.6-10%
Ethanol	40-99%	60-97%	70-97%
Water	0.01-5%	0.1-4%	0.2-2%
Flavors	0.05-10%	0.1-5%	0.1-2.5%
Propellant	2-10%	3-5%	3-4%

B. Prostaglandin E (vasodilator)

	Amount	Preferred Amount	Most-Preferred Amount
prostaglandin E_1	0.01-10%	0.1-5%	0.2-3%
Ethanol	10-90%	20-75%	25-50%
Propylene glycol	1-90%	5-80%	10-75%
Water	0.01-5%	0.1-4%	0.2-2%
Flavors	0.05-10%	0.1-5%	0.1-2.5%
Propellant	2-10%	3-5%	3-4%

C. Promethazine (antiemetic, sleep inducer, and CNS active amine)

	Amount	Preferred Amount	Most-Preferred Amount
promethazine	1-25%	3-15%	5-12%
Ethanol	10-90%	20-75%	25-50%
Propylene glycol	1-90%	5-80%	10-75%
Water	0.01-5%	0.1-4%	0.2-2%
Flavors	0.05-10%	0.1-5%	0.1-2.5%
Propellant	2-10%	3-5%	3-4%

D. Meclizine

	Amount	Preferred Amount	Most-Preferred Amount
meclizine	1-25%	3-15%	5-12%
Ethanol	1-15%	2-10%	3-6
Propylene glycol	20-98%	5-90%	10-85%
Water	0.01-5%	0.1-4%	0.2-2%
Flavors	0.05-10%	0.1-5%	0.1-2.5%
Propellant	2-10%	3-5%	3-4%

THE CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A propellant free buccal spray composition for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound comprising:

an active compound in an amount of between 0.001 and 60 percent by weight of the total composition selected from the group consisting of immunosuppressants, mucolytics, glucocorticoids, and mixtures thereof; and

a polar solvent in an amount between 30 and 99 percent by weight of the total composition.

2. The composition of claim 1, further comprising a flavoring agent in an amount of between 0.1 and 10 percent by weight of the total composition.

3. The composition of claim 2, wherein the polar solvent is present in an amount between 37 and 98 percent by weight of the total composition, the active compound is present in an amount between 0.005 and 55 percent by weight of the total composition, and the flavoring agent is present in an amount between 0.5 and 8 percent by weight of the total composition.

4. The composition of claim 3, wherein the polar solvent is present in an amount between 60 and 97 percent by weight of the total composition, the active compound is present in an amount between 0.01 and 40 percent by weight of the total composition, and the flavoring agent is present in an amount between 0.75 and 7.5 percent by weight of the total composition.

5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the polar solvent is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycols having a molecular weight between 400 and 1000, C_2 to C_8 mono- and poly-alcohols, and C_7 to C_{18} alcohols of linear or branched configuration.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the polar solvent comprises aqueous polyethylene glycol.

7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the polar solvent comprises aqueous ethanol.

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the active compound is an immunosuppressant selected from the group consisting of azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, ERL 080, enlimomab, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, mycophenolate, mofetil, sirolimus, tacrolimus (FK-506), and mixtures thereof.

9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the active compound is a mucolytic selected from the group consisting of ambroxol, bromhexin, fudostein, acetylcestine, and mixtures thereof.

10. The composition of claim 1, wherein the active compound is a glucocorticoid selected from the group consisting of betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, prednisolone, and mixtures thereof.

11. The composition of claim 2, wherein the flavoring agent is selected from the group consisting of synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners, and mixtures thereof.

12. A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal comprising spraying the oral mucosa of the mammal with the composition of claim 1.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the amount of the spray is predetermined.

14. A buccal spray composition for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound comprising:

an active compound in an amount of between 0.1 and 25 percent by weight of the total composition selected from the group consisting of consisting of immunosuppressants, mucolytics, glucocorticoids, and mixtures thereof;

a polar solvent in an amount between 10 and 97 percent by weight of the total composition; and

a propellant in an amount between 2 and 10 percent by weight of the total composition, wherein said propellant is a C_3 to C_8 hydrocarbon of linear or branched configuration.

15. The composition of claim 14, further comprising a flavoring agent in an amount between 0.05 and 10 percent by weight of the total composition.

16. The composition of claim 15, wherein the polar solvent is present in an amount between 20 and 97 percent by weight of the total composition, the active compound is present in an amount between 0.1 and 15 percent by weight of the total composition, the propellant is present in an amount between 2 and 5 percent by weight of the composition, and the flavoring agent is present in an amount between 0.1 and 5 percent by weight of the total composition.

17. The composition of claim 16, wherein the polar solvent is present in an amount between 25 and 97 percent by weight of the total composition, the active compound is present in an amount between 0.2 and 25 percent by weight of the total composition, the propellant is present in an amount between 2 and 4 percent by weight of the composition, and flavoring agent is present in an amount between 0.1 and 2.5 percent by weight of the total composition.

18. The composition of claim 14, wherein the polar solvent is selected from the group consisting of polyethyleneglycols having a molecular weight between 400 and 1000, C_2 to C_8 mono- and poly-alcohols, and C_7 to C_{18} alcohols of linear or branched configuration.

19. The composition of claim 18, wherein the polar solvent comprises aqueous polyethylene glycol.

20. The composition of claim 18, wherein the polar solvent comprises aqueous ethanol.

21. The composition of claim 14, wherein the active compound is an immunosuppressant selected from the group consisting of azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, ERL 080, enlimomab, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, mycophenolate, mofetil, sirolimus, tacrolimus (FK-506), and mixtures thereof.

22. The composition of claim 14, wherein the active compound is a mucolytic selected from the group consisting of ambroxol, bromhexin, fudostein, acetylcestine, and mixtures thereof.

23. The composition of claim 14, wherein the active compound is a glucocorticoid selected from the group consisting of betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, prednisolone, and mixtures thereof.

24. The composition of claim 15, wherein the flavoring agent is selected from the group consisting of synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners, and mixtures thereof.

26. The composition of claim 14, wherein the propellant is selected from the group consisting of propane, *N*-butane, *iso*-butane, *N*-pentane, *iso*-pentane, *neo*-pentane, and mixtures thereof.

27. A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal comprising spraying the oral mucosa of the mammal with the composition of claim 14.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the amount of the spray is predetermined.

29. A propellant free buccal spray composition for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound comprising:

an active compound in an amount between 0.005 and 55 percent by weight of the total composition selected from the group consisting of immunosuppressants, mucolytics, glucocorticoids, and mixtures thereof; and

a non-polar solvent in an amount between 30 and 99 percent by weight of the total composition.

30. The composition of claim 29, further comprising a flavoring agent in an amount between 0.1 and 10 percent by weight of the total composition.

31. The composition of claim 29, wherein the active compound is an immunosuppressant selected from the group consisting of azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, ERL 080, enlimomab, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, mycophenolate, mofetil, sirolimus, tacrolimus (FK-506), and mixtures thereof.

32. The composition of claim 29, wherein the active compound is a mucolytic selected from the group consisting of ambroxol, bromhexin, fudostein, acetylcestine, and mixtures thereof.

33. The composition of claim 29, wherein the active compound is a glucocorticoid selected from the group consisting of betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, prednisolone, and mixtures thereof.

34. The composition of claim 30, wherein the flavoring agent is selected from the group consisting of synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners, and mixtures thereof.

35. The composition of claim 29, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of (C_2-C_{24}) fatty acid (C_2-C_6) esters, C_7-C_{18} hydrocarbons of linear or branched configuration, C_2-C_6 alkanoyl esters, and triglycerides of C_2-C_6 carboxylic acids.

36. The composition of claim 35, wherein the solvent is miglyol.

37. A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal comprising spraying the oral mucosa of the mammal with the composition of claim 29.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the amount of the spray is predetermined.

39. A buccal spray composition for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound comprising:

an active compound in an amount between 0.05 and 50 percent by weight of the total composition selected from the group consisting of immunosuppressants, mucolytics, glucocorticoids, and mixtures thereof; and

a non-polar solvent in an amount between 19 and 85 percent by weight of the total composition; and

a propellant in an amount between 5 and 80 percent by weight of the total composition, wherein said propellant is a C_3 to C_8 hydrocarbon of linear or brancehed configuration.

40. The composition of claim 39, further comprising a flavoring agent in an amount of between 0.1 and 10 percent by weight of the total composition.

41. The composition of claim 40, wherein the flavoring agent is selected from the group consisting of synthetic or natural oil of peppermint, oil of spearmint, citrus oil, fruit flavors, sweeteners, and mixtures thereof.

42. A buccal spray composition for transmucosal administration of a pharmacologically active compound comprising:

an active compound in an amount between 0.01 and 40 percent by weight of the total composition selected from the group consisting of immunosuppressants, mucolytics, glucocorticoids, and mixtures thereof; and

a non-polar solvent in an amount between 25 and 89 percent by weight of the total composition;

a propellant in an amount between 10 and 70 percent by weight of the total composition, wherein said propellant is a C_3 to C_8 hydrocarbon of linear or brancehed configuration; and

A flavoring agent is present in an amount between 1 and 8 percent by weight of the total composition.

43. The composition of claim 42, wherein the propellant is present in an amount between 20 and 70 percent by weight of the total composition, the non-polar solvent is present in an amount between 25 and 75 percent by weight of the total composition, the active compound is present in an amount from between 0.25 and 35 percent by weight of the total composition, and the flavoring agent is present in an amount between 2 and 7.5 percent by weight of the total composition.

44. The composition of claim 39, wherein the propellant is selected from the group consisting of propane, *n*-butane, *iso*-butane, *n*-pantane, *iso*-pentane, *neo*-pentane, and mixtures thereof.

45. The composition of claim 44, wherein the propellant is *n*-butane or *iso*-butane and has a water content of not more than 0.2 percent and a concentration of oxidizing agents, reducing agents, Lewis acids, and Lewis bases of less than 0.1 percent.

46. The composition of claim 39, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of (C_2-C_{24}) fatty acid (C_2-C_6) esters, C_7-C_{18} hydrocarbons of linear or branched configuration, C_2-C_6 alkanoyl esters, and triglycerides of C_2-C_6 carboxylic acids.

47. The composition of claim 46, wherein the solvent is miglyol.

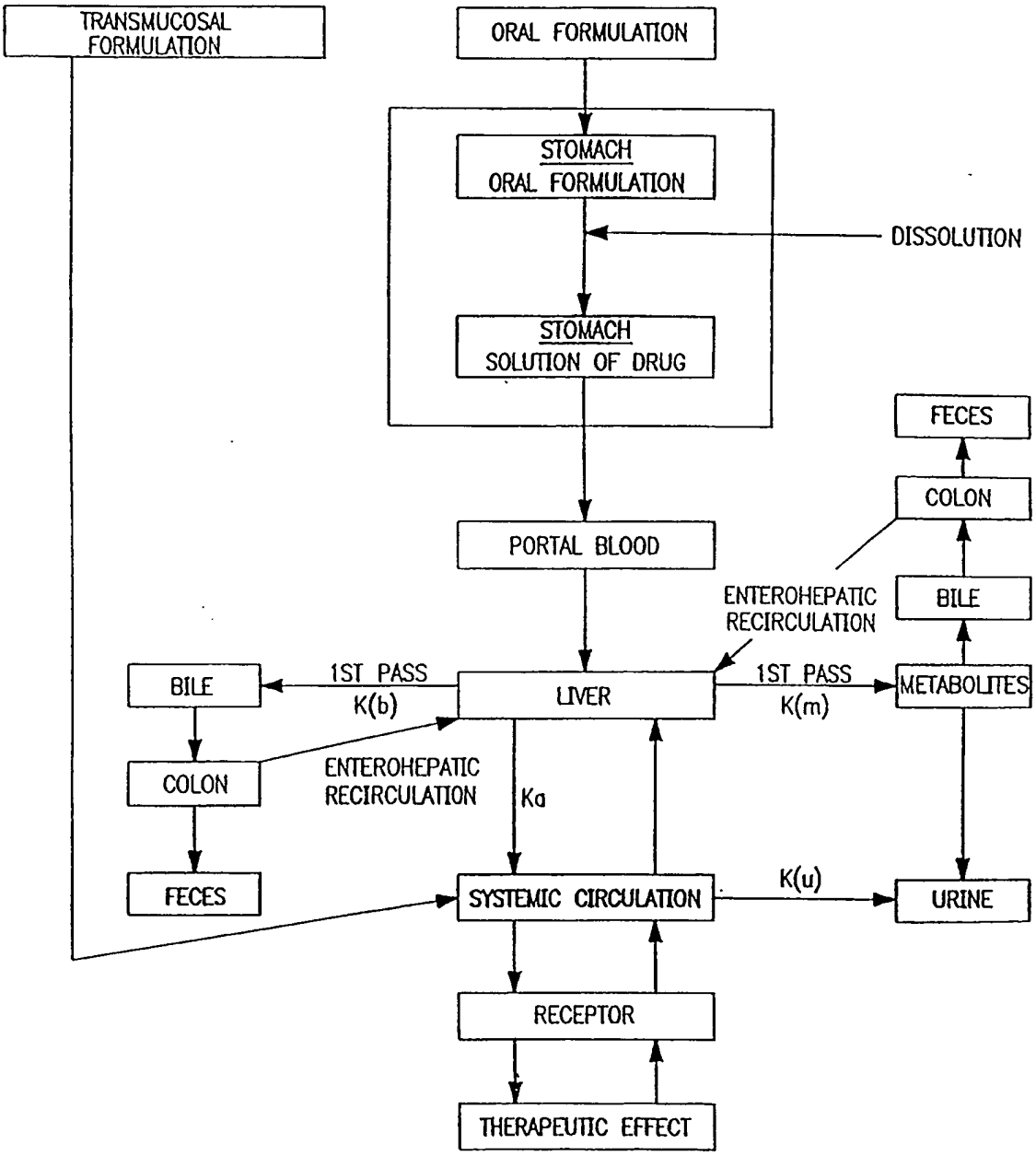
48. The composition of claim 39, wherein the active compound is an immunosuppressant selected from the group consisting of azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, ERL 080, enlimomab, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, mycophenolate, mofetil, sirolimus, tacrolimus (FK-506), and mixtures thereof.

49. The composition of claim 39, wherein the active compound is a mucolytic selected from the group consisting of ambroxol, bromhexin, fudostein, acetylcestine, and mixtures thereof.

50. The composition of claim 39, wherein the active compound is a glucocorticoid selected from the group consisting of betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, prednisolone, and mixtures thereof.

51. A method of administering a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal comprising spraying the oral mucosa of the mammal with the composition of claim 39.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the amount of the spray is predetermined.


TRANSMUCOSAL FORMULATION
ORAL FORMULATION
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DISSOLUTION
STOMACH SOLUTION OF DRUG
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COLON
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ENTEROHEPATIC RECIRCULATION
BILE
BILE
1ST PASS K(b)
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1ST PASS K(m)
METABOLITES
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ENTEROHEPATIC RECIRCULATION
Ka
FECES
SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION
K(u)
URINE
RECEPTOR
THERAPEUTIC EFFECT

$K(e)=K(m)+K(b)+K(u)$

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/US 03/26856

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 471 161 A (SCHWARZ PHARMA) 19 February 1992 (1992-02-19) claims ---	1-13
A	FR 2 633 933 A (EGIS GYOGYSZERGYAR) 12 January 1990 (1990-01-12) claims examples ---	1,5,11, 12
A	DE 33 38 978 A (BASF) 3 May 1984 (1984-05-03) claims 2,3 page 8, line 6 - line 23 examples 3,4 ---	1-13
A	WO 99 16417 A (FLEMINGTON) 8 April 1999 (1999-04-08) claims 1-23,42,43 ---	14-52
	-/--	

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
18 December 2003	30/12/2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internatic pplication No
PCT/US 03/26856

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 38687 A (FLEMINGTON) 23 October 1997 (1997-10-23) claims ---	39-52
A	WO 97 38663 A (FLEMINGTON) 23 October 1997 (1997-10-23) claims 1-20 ---	39-52
A	EP 0 656 206 A (SCHERING) 7 June 1995 (1995-06-07) claims -----	39-52

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 03/26856

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [X] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 12-13,27-28,37-38,51-52 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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